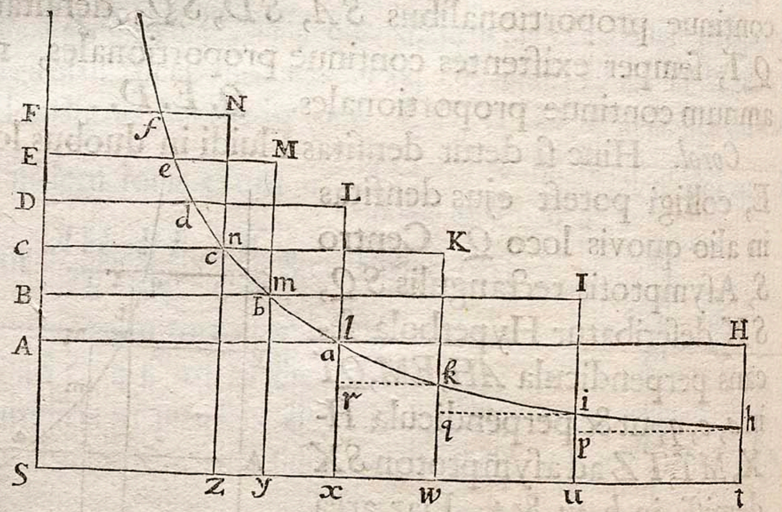
areæ $EeqQ$, $EeaA$ æquales, & inde areæ his proportionales $YmtZ$, $XhmY$ etiam æquales & lineæ SX, SY, SZ id est AH, EM, QT continue proportionales, ut oportet. Et si lineæ SA, SE, SQ obtinent alium quemvis ordinem in serie continue proportionalium, lineæ AH, EM, QT, ob proportionales areas Hyperbolicas, obtinebunt eundem ordinem in alia serie quantitatum continue proportionalium.

Prop. XXII. Theor. XVI.

Sit Fluidi cujusdam densitas compressioni proportionalis, & partes ejus a gravitate quadratis distantiarum suarum a centro reciproce proportionali deorsum trahantur: dico quod si distantiæ sumantur in progressione Musica, densitates Fluidi in his distantiis erunt in progressione Geometrica.

Designet S centrum, & SA, SB, SC, SD, SE distantias in Progressione Geometrica. Erigantur perpendicula AH, BI, CK, &c. quæ sint ut Fluidi densitates in locis A, B, C, D, E, &c. & ipsius gravitates specificæ in iisdem locis erunt $\frac{AH}{SAq.}$, $\frac{BI}{SBq.}$, $\frac{CK}{SCq.}$, &c. Finge has gravitates uniformiter continuari, primam ab A ad B, secundam a B ad C, tertiam a C ad D, &c. Et hæ ductæ in altitudines AB, BC, CD, DE, &c. vel, quod perinde est, in distantias SA, SB, SC, &c. altitudinibus illis proportionales, conficient exponentes



ponentes pressionum $\frac{AH}{SA}$, $\frac{BI}{SB}$, $\frac{CK}{SC}$, &c. Quare cum densitates sint ut harum pressionum summæ, differentiæ densitatum $AH - BI$, $BI - CK$, &c. erunt ut summarum differentiæ $\frac{AH}{SA}$, $\frac{BI}{SB}$, $\frac{CK}{SC}$, &c. Centro S Asymptotis SA, SX describatur Hyperbola quævis, quæ secet perpendicula AH, BI, CK, &c. in a, b, c; ut & perpendicula ad Asymptoton SX demissa Ht, Iu, Kw in h, i, k; & densitatum differentiæ tu, uw, &c. erunt ut $\frac{AH}{SA}$, $\frac{BI}{SB}$, &c. Et rectangula $tu \times th$, $uw \times ui$, &c. seu tp, uq, &c. ut $\frac{AH \times th}{SA}$, $\frac{BI \times ui}{SB}$, &c. id est ut Aa, Bb &c. Est enim ex natura Hyperbolæ SA ad AH vel St, ut th ad Aa, adeoque $\frac{AH \times th}{SA}$ æquale Aa. Et simili argumento est $\frac{BI \times ui}{SB}$ æqualis Bb, &c. Sunt autem Aa, Bb, Cc, &c. continue proportionales, & propterea differentiis suis $Aa - Bb$, $Bb - Cc$, &c. proportionales; ideoque differentiis hisce proportionalia sunt rectangula tp, uq, &c. ut & summis differentiarum $Aa - Cc$ vel $Aa - Dd$ summæ rectangulorum $tp + uq$, vel $tp + uq + wr$. Sunto ejusmodi termini quam plurimi, & summa omnium differentiarum, puta $Aa - Ff$, erit summæ omnium rectangulorum, puta $zthn$, proportionalis. Augeatur numerus terminorum & minuantur distantiæ punctorum A, B, C, &c. in infinitum, & rectangula illa evadent æqualia areæ Hyperbolicæ $zthn$, adeoque huic areæ proportionalis est differentia $Aa - Ff$. Sumantur jam distantiæ quælibet, puta SA, SD, SF in Progressione Musica, & differentiæ $Aa - Dd$, $Dd - Ff$ erunt æquales; & propterea differentiis hisce proportionales areæ $thlx$, $xlnz$ æquales erunt inter se, & densitates St, Sx, Sz, id est AH, DL, FN, continue proportionales. *Q. E. D.*

 Corol.